Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3771 SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894. THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " 4 "
" " " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gibson, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL *£1,500,000*
SUBSCRIBED *£1,125,000*

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundriesmen and Patent Medicine Vendors.

	per dozen.
KEPLER'S MALT	$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL	$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION	$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION	$23.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—
Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves and Belts.

Perfumes:—Pinaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rickseecker and Brown Perfumery Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhœa, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "DR. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

THE
STANDARD.
ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
 (a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
 (b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
 (c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
 (d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP $ 600,000
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE $ 400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893 $ 548,551
SPECIAL RESERVE, Do. $ 134,097

TOTAL RESERVE $ 682,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [974

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [693

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [494

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

77

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
PRICE ------ 5 DOLLARS.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK.
TO
JAPAN

4th Edition, revised and greatly augmented.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [6

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

736

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
62, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CHIPPERS AND CHISELS, ICE CHESTS.

ICE-WATER PITCHERS, ICE BOWLS, BUTTER COOLERS,

FILTERS.

LEMON SQUEEZERS, LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS.

WIND-PROOF LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, PUNKAH LAMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894 [30

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892 [229

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED.

LLOYD'S MODERN ARTILLERY.
Tanner's Index of Diseases.
Seaton's Rules & Tables for Marine Engineers.
Murray's Guide to Japan.
Guide Australia and New Zealand.
Tolstoi—Kingdom of God within you.
Smith's—Man the Primeval Savage.
Stromeyer—Marine Boiler Management.
Big Game Shooting—Badminton Liby.
Middleton—Surveying & Surveying Instruments.
Lineham—The Street of Human Habitations.
Walker's Chess Studies.
Lemaire—Indian Clubs.

WHALL'S HANDY BOOK STARS.
Stanley Gibbon's Stamp Albums.
Seuf's Stamp Albums.
Gibbon's Stamp Catalogues.
New Stock Chrystographs for Window Decoration.
Will's Capstan Tobacco.
Marion's Photographic Dry Plates.
New Photo Frames.
French Book—Tennis Goods.
Cash Boxes—Despatch Boxes.
New Fine Art Goods.
The Popular Game "Halma."

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1894. [675

Intimations.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.
No. 56.

ON behalf of the SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS, the Undersigned begs to Notify for the Information of all whom it may concern as follows:—

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 6th June, 1894.

At the request of the Taotai, Acting in accordance with recommendations of the Consular Body, the Harbour Master is issuing a Notification requiring ALL VESSELS from HONGKONG and CANTON to anchor Two Miles below Harbour limits.

They will then be INSPECTED by the HEALTH OFFICER, and ALL SUSPECTED BAGGAGE will be landed and DISINFECTED with SULPHUR VAPOUR.

In the general interest of Passengers, Special attention is drawn to the precautionary measure last mentioned.

H. ELGAR HOBSON,
Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 7th June, 1894. [670

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE:—MEXICAN DOLLARS Current in this Colony, and weighing 7.1.7, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1894.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

WILLIAM L. BARR,
Colonel,
Chief Paymaster, China.

Her Majesty's Treasury Office,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1894. [666

EAST POINT DAIRY AND FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FRESH BUTTER 4½ ozs. Per Pat...35 Cents.
FRESH CREAM 10 ozs. Per Bottle...40 Cents.

BY an EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI BUTTER-MAN whose services have now been engaged by the Company,

A. RUMJAHN,
Manager.

12, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1894. [640

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REFERRING to the SECRETARY'S CIRCULAR dated 19th of May, SHAREHOLDERS are urged to take NO ACTION until they learn the views to be forwarded forthwith of the large number of Shareholders who press to Liquidate.

CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Chairman,
Shanghai Local Committee.

Shanghai, 4th June, 1894. [653

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRROY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR.
per 6 mags. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints.
$33 $31 $33

CARTE BLANCHE.
per 1 dozen quarts, per 2 dozen pints.
$28 $30.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. [607

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [26

J. W. KEW & CO.'S
STEAM WATER BOATS.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Call flag "W," Commercial Code.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [884

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES"

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894 [673

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

FOR BATAVIA SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"BANTAM,"

Captain Reinders, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1894. [652

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

Captain Sincock, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894 [648

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"

Captain L. Brelich, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1894. [661

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"TARTAR,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1894 [665

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHAVON,"

Captain Sim, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1894. [668

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 I. I. I. American Bark

"EDWARD MAY,"

McClure, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1894. [363

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship

"MATTERHORN,"

Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1894. [573

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "OCEANIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894. [2

Masonic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER,
No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

By Order,

Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [674

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

D. C. & Co.'s

DISINFECTING FLUID,

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....$0.50
Per gallon$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is *not* poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. [36

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
大藥房 屈臣氏

DISINFECTANTS.

WATSON'S.
CARBO CAMPHYLENE.

Is particularly useful for the Toilet and for the Disinfection of Bath-rooms, Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Chambers, Commodes, &c., as in place of bad smells it leaves a refreshing odour.

AS A SAFEGUARD.

A little sprinkled on the Handkerchief or on Cotton-wool and kept in front of the Nose and Mouth in infected rooms or in passing through infected districts is strongly recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

FOR SICK ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS,

A tea-spoonful in each saucer distributed round the Room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp

FOR SPRINKLING OF SPRAY,

A wine-glassful to a pint of water.

CARBOLIC POWDER.

For the purification of Houses, Cess-pools, Drains, Water-closets, &c., and for the Disinfection of Sick-rooms.

CARBOLIC ACID.

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

Half-an-ounce (about one table-spoonful) of this Acid when well mixed with one quart of water forms a superior disinfecting and deodorizing fluid.

Half-a-pint of the Solution thus formed, when added to any vessel used in the Sick-room, will prevent any unpleasant effluvia, and preserve the contents for Medical inspection. It also purifies Drains, Water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of Carbolic Acid exposed on a plate or other vessel in a Sick-room will purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT,

Similar to Condy's but cheaper,

50 cents a quart bottle.

A nice clean disinfectant for Dwelling-rooms and Bath-rooms.

CHLORINATED LIME.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1894. 15

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH AND BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, June 7th.

In the debate on African affairs in the French Chamber, M. Hanotaux stated that France regarded the Anglo-Congo Convention as null and void, and had intimated the same to London and Brussels. Turkey and Germany likewise protested. Great Britain had intimated her willingness to discuss the matter. France is sending troops to maintain her rights in the Ubanghi region of the Congo.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HOW to dodge the plague :- Join the missionary gang.

TO be contented with what we have is about the same as to own the earth.

"THE happiest men," said the philosopher, "are those who never get tired of themselves."

THE King of Siam, accompanied by his Court, was expected to return to Bangkok on Saturday last.

ANOTHER severe shock of earthquake was felt at Gifu on the 28th ult. The inhabitants were forced to flee from their houses.

Berlin Biet—Vot do you English mean by dot expression, "resurrection and life"?
Old Soak—When you get a free drink!

IT is asserted that English girls are growing in height, owing to the game of lawn tennis, of which they are passionately fond.

SHE—I should like to know who you are staring at! He (courteously)—"Whom," if you please, not "who." Be offended, if you will, but ungrammatical never.

Jones—What's the best fluid for personal disinfection?
Tanque—Old Scotch!

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the American mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama, on the 7th inst.

Jones—I do not see any missionary doctors helping you to fight the plague.
Brown—No, they are omissionaries in that respect.

THE Japanese House of Representatives has sanctioned a grant of *yen* 60,000 per annum for five years towards the cost of the Kobe Waterworks.

D'ARC'S Marionette show continues to delight the Japs. It is now playing in one of the big theatres of Tokyo, under a steady three months' engagement.

THE Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Seoul has issued orders to the Japanese Consuls to prohibit native merchants from going into the disturbed Korean districts.

THE finest copy in existence of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, is owned by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Very few copies of this edition now exist in perfect condition.

"MISS Van Noodle—Hortense—dare I hope?" "No, Mr. Wheeler, I shall never marry. I love my mother too dearly to ever make her a mother-in-law."

IN a fire occurring at Yamagato on the 26th ulto. 1,222 houses were burnt to the ground and 48 others partially destroyed. Thirteen Japanese were killed and twenty-nine injured.

A RECENT advertisement in an Australian country newspaper reads thus: "For sale, a bull-terrier dog, two years old. Will eat anything; very fond of children. Apply at this office."

A REGULAR meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

"So you think English will become the universal language?" "Unquestionably. There are already in it 100,000 words, mostly from the other languages, and it won't take long to add the rest."

THE *Hyogo News* reports that the Chinaman, recently arrived in Osaka as a refugee from Shanghai, is the editor of a paper that incurred all sorts of penalties by its comments on official action in connection with the Kim case.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on May 15th for San Francisco, *via* Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 6th inst.

A FOREIGNER named C. A. Luther, claiming to have been born in Shanghai some 34 years ago, convicted in the Kobe District Court of having forcibly entered a dwelling-house, was last week sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment.

The Earl of Pilgewater—And what have you cut out for your eldest son, on whom it will fall to keep up the title?
The Duke of Roulette—Well, I haven't quite decided whether the eldest is to marry a concert hall singer or an American heiress, or *vice versa*.

SMALL-POX has continued to rage in Japan since last year. The principal infected prefectures are at present Yamanashi, Nagasaki, and Hiroshima. The *Japan Gazette* gives the total number of cases up to last month as 8,321 Deaths during the same period amounted to 2,142

MAIWATCHIN in Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is said to be the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are forbidden to enter Maiwatchin. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe, through Siberia, has created a sufficient fortune to enable them to return to their native cities, and live there in ease with their families.

THERE is no truth (of course) in the *Daily Press'* statement that a deputation of landlords waited on the Governor yesterday to state their "grievances" in regard to the plague. The plain fact is that the Governor, as usual, invited a conference of the Unofficial Members of Council on the new Ordinance which is to be introduced on Monday. The main purport of the Ordinance is to give the Proclamation of the 10th May permanent force, so as to prolong the special powers thereby given to the sanitary authorities. A few alterations in detail have been made, but nothing of great importance.

EVERYBODY knows that the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis once every twenty-four hours, but only a few have any idea of the high rate of speed necessary to accomplish this feat. The highest velocity ever attained by a cannon ball has been estimated at 1,626 feet per second, which is equal to a mile in 3,2 seconds. The earth, in making one revolution in twenty-four hours, must turn with a velocity nearly equal to that of a cannon ball. In short, the rate of speed at the equator has been estimated at nearly 1,500 feet per second, or a mile every 3.6 seconds, equalling seventeen miles a minute.

A VENERABLE and pompous English Bishop was having his portrait painted by an eminent artist. After sitting steady for an hour in silence the churchman thought he would break the monotony with a remark:

"How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To the astonishment of the Bishop the knight of the palette, absorbed in his work, replied:

"Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address his lordship said:

"May I ask why you address me in this manner?"

The artist, still absorbed in his work, said: "I want to take off a little of your cheek."

The Bishop collapsed.

A SOUTHERN man says that the Rev. Mr. Jasper of Richmond, who believes that the "sun do move," is the author of an original and unique explanation of the story of Jonah and the whale. It is as follows: "Dat country was a sea shoah, an' de hotels dey was named aftah de things ob de sea. Dar was de Sailors' Rest de Mariners' Retreat, de Seafaring Man's Home, an' a lot ob sich places, jest as yo' kin fin' 'em at Norfolk now. Among dese places was one called de Whale's Belly. Jonah come along, an' he didn' hab no scrip in his purse. He stayed dar tree days, an' when de landlady found he didn' hab any money she threw him out. It is gibben to us to show how when we don't treat a man right kase he's poor we may be kickin' an angel unaware!"

IT is hard for anybody else to please the man who is well pleased with himself.

OUR opulent philanthropist, "Granny" Sharp, departed for Yokohama in the *Ancona* to-day, doubtless on a voyage of discovery. Perhaps he is afraid of being called on to do something worth doing.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE man who robbed one of the Kakegawa Bank messengers of *yen* 30,000 at the Yokohama Railway-station the other day turns out to have been a clerk in the bank's employ. He and two of his accomplices have been arrested.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Gazette* the law expenses defrayed by the Japanese Government so far in connection with the *Chishima-Ravenna* case exceed 120,000 *yen*, of which 2,500 *yen* was paid in 1892, 28,000 *yen* in 1893, and 92,000 *yen* this year.

THIRTEEN of the Presidents of the United States were members of the Masonic fraternity—namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, William H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson and Garfield.

THUS a fire-eating correspondent in the vernacular *Yushin Nippo*:—It is most important to have a war-vessel allotted, as well as an inspection-ship, to enforce the Quarantine Regulations on vessels coming from Hongkong which may refuse the official examination.

IT was a Wesleyan gathering, and they had met to say farewell to a missionary and his wife. A layman was asked to pray, and he began in this wise: "O Lord, who carest both for man and beast, take care, we beseech Thee, of our dear brother—and his wife."

JAPANESE exchanges report that the Korean authorities have requested the Governor of Nagasaki to take special precautions with regard to Japanese fishermen starting on cruises off the coasts of Korea, as the Togakuto is spreading terror over the country, and in case of landing disturbances might ensue.

THE largest petition ever got up was recently in Chicago, in charge of Miss Alice Briggs. It is addressed to the governments of the world for the prohibition of the traffic in liquor and opium, is signed by over 4,000,000 people, is estimated to be fifteen miles long, and has circulated for eight years in more than fifty countries.

A VERNACULAR newspaper reports that the negotiations between the Japanese, British and German Governments are going on favourably, but with France and Russia little or no progress is made towards treaty revision. The paper adds that France has recently introduced a certain troublesome requirement.

LARGE stores of rice belonging to the Chinese societies of Cholon are said to be warehoused in the Battambong granaries, awaiting transport to Saigon by the next voyages of the Messageries river steamers. This, in the opinion of the *Bangkok Times* explains why the French wanted the control of both banks of the Mekong river.

THE title of "king" is a shortened form of the Saxon "cyng," which can be traced back to the Sanscrit "ganaka" a father. The word "ganaka" is used with the meaning of "king" in the Rig-Veda, the most ancient part of the sacred books of the Hindoos. The age of the Rig-Veda is not known with certainty, but it can hardly be less than 3,000 years, and it may be 4,000 years. The "father" came to be called the "king" because in the process of social organization the family existed before the State, and the term was extended step by step from the family to the tribe, and from the tribe to the nation. Another name for "king" found in the Rig-Veda is "rag" It means a "leader," or perhaps "steersman." It appears in the Latin "rex," and has thence descended to the French "roi" and to the Italian and Spanish "re."

AT the Magistracy this morning Mr. H. E. Wodehouse held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the sudden death of Mr. W. Bevan, late of the Public Works Department. Inspector George Kemp deposed to the deceased being brought to the Central Station in a hicksha at 8.15 p.m., on the 1st inst, by a Sikh constable who said he found him lying near the curb-stone at the lower end of Jubilee Street, near the new Central Market. When brought to the Station deceased was insensible and appeared to be completely under the influence of liquor. He was laid on a bench in the witness-room and visited constantly during the night. At 7.10 a.m. on the 2nd inst., witness found the deceased attempting to vomit, and as he did not like his appearance he sent him to the Civil Hospital. The sum of $20 in notes was picked up near the deceased. It was, witness thought, probable that the deceased fell out of the hicksha and the driver, thinking it a hopeless case, cleared out. There were no suspicious circumstances connected with the case. Dr. J. A. Lowson, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased was admitted unconscious at 7.45 a.m. on the 2nd inst., suffering from some cerebral injury. At noon that day definite symptoms of fracture of the skull were observed and at a quarter to one that day he died. Death was caused by fracture of the skull. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

THE Land of the White Elephant seems to be in rather a bad way just now, and one of our enterprising contemporaries, the *Siam Observer*, being fully alive to the occasion, has started a "Murder Column." Here are four items from its issue of the 30th ulto.:—The acting British Consul was notified on Monday by the Siamese authorities that a man had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Durando, and was before the local Court at Ayuthia. A petty official (*Khamnan*) and two others are being tried at Ratburi for complicity in the murder of a woman —a British subject—whilst out cattle-buying A Commissioner has been despatched to Pak-prio to investigate with reference to the recent murder of two Indian watchmen by coolies. A correspondent informs us that on Saturday a gang of thieves attacked a house at Klong Ban Chu-moang, half-way to Patalew. They overpowered the inmates, and proceeded to deprive them of their jewellery. Whilst so engaged one of the dacoits quarrelled with another as to the division of the property, and split his head open with a sword. Leaving him where he lay, the gang went off to an adjoining shop, which they also ransacked, their total haul for the night amounting to some 600 or 700 ticals. The villagers arrested the wounded man, and sent him to Paklat. It is hoped that on his recovery the rest of the gang may be secured.

A LATE Bangkok paper states there are far more ships at that port loading rice for Rio de Janeiro this season than ever were known since that revolutionary market was exploited. Five fine sailing craft are now lying in local waters on charter, one or two have already left, and more are expected. Bangkok threatens to rival Rangoon before long.

THE following telegram dated Osaka, 28th May, is published in the Japanese Press:—A French army captain, who is a Vice-Consul at a Chinese port, and a Roman Catholic priest have passed through Kobe on their way to the capital. They have been sent, it is rumoured, to enquire into the actual attitude of the country with regard to treaty enforcement and the views of the Diet thereon.

THE London Lyric Company were to have left Shanghai to-day in the French Mail, but it is very doubtful whether they will show here. Their prospects of getting a ship to take them on to Singapore after playing here for a week or so, will most probably decide the point for the management. Hongkong could do with a show just now, and even dear old whimsical Kitts would be a welcome relief to the monotony of long faces and dismal forebodings to be met with at every turn.

IN the recent fight between the insurgent and Government troops in Korea the latter lost between 200 and 300 men and suffered a complete defeat. The rebels (they will be thus designated until they unset the present Government or are put down!) though but indifferently armed are said to be fairly well drilled and officered. Consternation reigns in Seoul, as a majority of the people are believed to be in sympathy with the Togakuto and would receive them with open arms.

THE well-known fact that women live longer than men is illustrated as follows by an English journal: The excess of females of all ages in England and Wales is only about 3½ per cent. (in round figures, 15,000,000 minus 50,000 to 14,000,000 plus 50,000.) But when we begin to compare women over sixty with men over sixty the female majority becomes much greater, and when we pass eighty-five the old men are nowhere. The female nonagenarians nearly double the male; there are 854 women over ninety-five to only 354 men, and 101 grammers to forty-two gaffers who own to a century.

A TELEGRAM despatched from Nagasaki to Tokyo on the 29th ult. says:—The disturbances in Korea continue to increase; and the Togakuto are daily becoming more threatening. Though they are not likely to march upon Seoul for some time yet, the sense of the great danger has absolutely suspended trade in Zenrado. It has been reported that all Japanese, even to fishermen, going to the peninsula should be under strict guard; and the Nagasaki Prefectural Office has telegraphed for instructions to the Central Government in connection with the matter.

IT is said that the practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage originated from a Roman custom and became the common custom after the Roman occupation. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of." Against this view may be mentioned that during the sixteenth, and even the beginning of the seventeenth century, the usage seems doubtful, since we see Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley) and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour). Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. It was decided in the case of *Bon vs. Smith*, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives that of her husband.

MERMAIDS, says the *Boston Transcript*, work dire mischief, whether in the shape of the famous Lorelei of the Rhine or as frequently seen by sailors, and are sometimes regarded as the sign of coming disaster. Naturally many terrible accidents have followed the discovery of one of these beautiful creatures, and as people are always waiting to put cause and effect together, the result has been this belief. A sailor always regards the presence of a shark about a ship a most fatal omen to the sick on board. Ghosts of all sorts and kinds prefer travelling by water to almost any other mode, and Cotton Mather tells us of a spectre that visited a colonial ship, carrying off in a ghostly canoe seven of the crew at a time. He also says: "Many persons who have died at sea have been seen within a few days of their death by friends at home." There is a superstition that a ship no longer seaworthy, just before breaking up between the strains of wind and wave, has been known to give forth wailing sounds like moaning The sailor cannot account for this, but he knows too well its import, and loses heart at the melancholy sound. This is also noticed by Cooper in his "Red Rover," where one of the characters is made to say, "A ship which is about to sink makes her lamentations just like any other human being."

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. The Hon. J. J. Keswick (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. Mackintosh (vice-chairman) A. G. Wood, H. Hoppius, D. Jones, H. H. Joseph, S. C. Michaelsen (committee), F. Henderson (secretary), A. McConachie, J. Y. V. Vernon, A. H. Rennie, J. J. Francis, Q.C., G. W. F. Playfair, J. D. Humphreys, J. D. Hutchison, Hon. E. R. Belilios, Hon. C. P. Chater, A. Findlay Smith, W. R. Loxley, H. N. Mody, S. A. Levy, C. Stoltesfoht, T. E. Sansom, J. Thurburn, and B. Byramjee.

The secretary read the notice of meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called to-day in consequence of the receipt of the following letter from the Governor:—

Government House,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1894.

To the Hon. J. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—You are aware that I have granted six months leave of absence to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, who represents the interests of the Chamber of Commerce in the Legislative Council, and that there is therefore a vacancy in the latter body. I am anxious that this temporary vacancy should be at once filled, so that the interests of the Chamber should not suffer in any way by the absence of the hon. member. I should therefore be glad if you would call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and would submit to me the name of the gentleman whom the Chamber may desire to have appointed to the vacancy in question.

Yours, etc.,
W. ROBINSON.

Any candidate will require to be proposed and seconded, and if there are more than one the election will be by ballot, but if there is only one with your approval he may be elected by show of hands.

Mr. Thurburn had much pleasure in proposing Mr. A. McConachie, who would, he was sure, do everything possible in support of the Chamber's interests. (Applause.)

Mr. Wood:—I have much pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. McConachie, and I congratulate the Chamber on having secured the services of so worthy a representative. (Applause.)

The Chairman called for any further nominations, in the absence of which he proceeded to take a show of hands.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in declaring Mr. McConachie elected, fully endorsed the remarks of the proposer and seconder as to the carefulness with which Mr. McConachie would promote the Chamber's interests while in office.

Mr. McConachie:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have conferred on me, and I can only add that I shall endeavour to do everything in my power to merit your confidence. (Applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Optimists would have us believe that because there is a slight decrease noticeable in the number of new cases admitted at the various hospitals the plague is abating That is, we regret to state, an absolutely fallacious way of arriving at deductions, and for the benefit of our ably edited local contemporaries (who in their last issues call attention to what they vaguely describe as a "decrease in the death-rate," without in any way qualifying the statement in a sensible, business-like manner) we must point out that in arriving at a true estimate of the condition of affairs of this kind it is a matter of primary importance that the death-rate should be calculated upon the basis of so and so much per thousand of the remaining population; it is not sufficient to compare the daily death-statistics for two or three days back. Now, it is well known and is a matter of fact that upwards of 80,000 Chinese (possibly 100,000 if the truth were known) have left the colony during the past five weeks—and the natives are still fleeing these shores at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 *per diem*—and that therefore any calculation of the death-rate based upon the supposition that there are, as usual, upwards of 20,000 Chinese in the colony will lead to very false impressions respecting the actual state of affairs, for the reason that close upon half the native population of the colony have become panic-stricken and suddenly left for various points on the mainland of China. With such facts before us we are bound to admit, and we do so reluctantly, that the returns of the past three days exhibit a very grave state of affairs—more serious, in fact, than most of our readers have probably imagined. They indicate that the ravages of the plague are shocking, and that had not the Chinese cleared out in thousands and tens of thousands the death-rate would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 200 daily. Happily it is not so, but the fact that it is now a trifle under 100 daily should not lead optimists to believe that the state of affairs is as yet much more hopeful than it has been for a month or more. We wish it were so, for we should be among the first to blow the horn for the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board and do all in our power to induce the Chinese to return to the land of their adoption and wipe out the stain that rests upon our boasted 19th Century sanitation and inimitable civilization. At the present juncture, however, the truth has to be told; the present is no time for playing fast-and-loose with the interests of the colony, and if our contemporaries think fit to burke the truth that is no reason why we should follow suit. On the contrary, it makes it incumbent on us to watch the progress of the plague very closely and publish unvarnished facts for the guidance of the general public of all nationalities and creeds.

The labour market, as pointed out in our columns several times lately, is in a bad way owing to the exodus of Chinese artisans and labourers of every kind. No doubt the ordinary ignorant coolie class have had cause for alarm, but it is regrettable that more intelligent natives in the employ of the engineering and manufacturing establishments at Hungham, Wanchai and East Point, who have, for the most part, excellent quarters for their wives and families in the Eastern suburbs, should now be contemplating a 'moonlight flight' to the mainland simply because a few cases of plague, *unquestionably imported from the infected central districts of the city*, have occurred in Wanchai and at East Point. It seems only too true, though, that the Swatow (*Chinchew*) men employed at the Lee Yuen Refinery intend to make themselves scarce at no distant date (possibly after they receive their month's pay on the 15th inst) and grave fears are entertained in some quarters that should they do so their example will be followed by some thousands of their countrymen during the current month. Under these circumstances it behoves the chief employers of native labour in the colony to do their utmost to keep our 'working bees' in the colony at all hazards—even at the cost of a substantial increase of pay for say six months. If something is not done soon, the best skilled native labour will be *non est* here and some of our most important and hitherto flourishing industries will be brought to the verge of ruin. Even the Naval Dockyard is feeling the "pinch," and although very few of their contract men have disappeared, yet day labourers cannot be procured at any price except in driblets of three and four, instead of a hundred, a day. The Public Works and Drainage Departments are, we understand, hard up for coolies who can't "see" working for 18 cents a day when their compatriots are getting 70 and 80 cents a day at grave-digging and coffin-lumping in the Western suburbs. And it is probable that were 50 cents a day offered them they would not now work in the drains and sewers of this much-drained colony. There are one or two large drains open in Arsenal Street and Praya East which should be closed up temporarily unless the work connected with them can be put through at once, for they have been open for weeks past and constitute a very offensive and dangerous nuisance.

Although the Chinese have no right to fire off crackers all night and every night, yet they do so in all parts of the colony, to the great annoyance of residents who are more desirous to sleep than to scare away the plague devils; though they all of them cannot be considered through devil-may-care fellows, but possibly rather the reverse—especially about 3 o'clock on the Sabbath morn. Crackers may be a fine disinfectant, but Condy's fluid is quieter.

Doctors Burton (Superintendent) and Chung King Yu (House Surgeon) of the Alice Memorial Hospital are now rendering valuable assistance to the medical officers of the Government at the plague depôts at Kennedy-town; the patients from the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals having been removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The removal of Chinese from Bridges, Ladder, and Tai-ping-shan Streets to West Point was carried on to-day with great vigour under the personal Superintendence of Mr. F. H. May and Inspector Germain.

The latest official returns are as follow:—

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

	New cases	Deaths	Disch. cured	Rem. under treatment
Hospital ship *Hygeia*...	0	0	0	5
Kennedy-town	2	2	1	30
Glass Works.	79	56	0	217
Private houses.....	0	18	0	0
Total.....	81	76	1	252

Increase in new cases, 18; and in total remaining under treatment, 22; decrease in deaths, 15 as compared with yesterday.

Deaths from the outbreak (5th May) up to June 5th, noon, 1,203; grand total, 1,279.

From noon till 5 p.m. to-day:—

Admitted to Glass Works..... 23
Dead on arrival..... 8
Deaths since 4

SUGGESTIONS.

Since it became known that the Chinese blame the Peak Tramway for causing the plague, we have been making a careful collection of similar possible causes; for, as the Chinese were a highly civilised, clever, and intelligent race thousands of years before Western nations emerged from primæval savagery, we have no doubt a great deal to learn from this wonderful people. They have authentic records of a medical science dating before the flood, and as European doctors have failed to revive plague-corpses or patients at death's door, our stubborn prejudices should be dismissed and our close attention given to Celestial theories on this important subject. Here therefore are a few:—

(1) The plague is directly caused by the Peak Tramway. It happens that the disease existed in Yunnan many years before the tram was thought of, and that the present visitation began in Pakhoi and Canton, and only touched Hongkong as an after-thought, in a much milder degree; but that is a mere detail. The tramway must be torn up and thrown into the sea, Superintendent Wylie disembowelled, and the "Buffet" turned over to Granny Sharp.

(2) The lighthouses on Waglan and Gap Rock constitute an offence to the sea joss, whose anger must be appeased. That is why "telegraphic communication is interrupted" so often. In former years, when there was no such thing, Hongkong had no plague, *ergo*.....*quod erat demonstrandum*.

(3) The plague is caused by the drains; for in the old days, when every man's backyard was his whole and sole drainage system, there was no plague. That is why there isn't any plague now in Canton.

(4) There was never any illuminated boat procession in Hongkong until this year, nor feast of lanterns, nor cracker-firing, nor any such festivities at the Man Mo anniversary; therefore that must be the cause of the plague. The remedy is to burn down the Man Mo temple and put Ka the Longheaded in the *cangue*.

(5) It is pretty certain that the plague has been brought about by the Europeans with the deliberate object of killing off the Chinese. How they caused it, or why they wished to do so, heaven only knows. The plague flourished in Yunnan before ever the foreign barbarians existed; but *maskai*, it must have been their fault all the same.

(6) This is the first year that Dr. Doberck has gone home on leave since the Observatory was established; it is also the first time the Hon. T. H. Whitehead has left us. The plague must therefore be due to the absence of these two.

(7) The remarkable fall in exchange coincides significantly with the appearance of this strange epidemic among us. This conclusively proves that as soon as the dollar goes up to four shillings the plague will disappear, and not before. Three cheers for bi-metallism!

(8) Bubonic plague is one of the punishments inflicted by the gods on the anti-opium agitators, in direct retaliation for the Opium Commission. In proof of this, there is a man named Ching who says no opium-smoker is smitten with the epidemic.

(9) The pest is also a visitation on the Sanitary Board for having such a secretary. The responsible joss must be appeased by having Brother Ram's blood offered at the altar in a galvanised iron bucket.

(10) The Praya Reclamation must not be omitted from the list, as most of the Chinese placards assign the disease to this cause. As before remarked, the priority of Canton and Pakhoi is merely an incidental detail.

These are just a few ideas as to the origin of the plague. Now for a few suggestions as to remedies, which the public and the Permanent Committee will do well to consider, as time hangs on their hands no doubt, and they probably are in want of advice.

1st.—Drastic measures should be taken at once, regardless of cost or trouble. Bore a hole 700 feet deep in the centre of Tai-ping-shan, fill it up with dynamite, cordite, mellinite, or cheese mites, and then drop a brick in it. If this is not enough, do it again only much more so. Do the thing thoroughly, and there will be no more plague left in Hongkong, for there will be no more Hongkong left to have the plague. It may be temporarily inconvenient, but the disease must be stamped out.

2nd.—Print plenty of charms in vermilion on yellow paper. If you run short of vermilion, make some more yourselves. Then if the plague gets you, that only shows you haven't got charms enough or vermilion enough.

3rd.—Write to the papers. Also to the Permanent Committee. The plague is bound to go away sooner or later if only sufficient twaddle is turned loose over it. There has not been enough yet by a long way, or else why is it still with us?

4th.—Pass an Ordinance. This plan is irresistible.

5th.—An infallible antidote to the epidemic is a tablespoonful of prussic acid taken three times a day. Nobody who follows this prescription will ever catch the infection.

6th.—Abuse everybody. Blame the Government, the Drains Fiend, the doctors, the landlords, the tenants, and the newspapers. This is a very popular remedy. Goodness knows what use it is, but do it anyhow.

7th.—Go away to Japan. This is the course followed by the highest authorities, such as Granny Sharp. It is highly beneficial to Hongkong. If the disease overtakes him there, we don't know whether it will be beneficial or not; he might recover.

Finally, no word of censure can be too strong for those who declared Hongkong an infected port. It is nothing of the kind. There happen to have been about 1,200 deaths in a month, but to cry out about infection damages the trade of the place. Half the Chinese population has already fled and business is absolutely paralysed, but that is nothing to get alarmed about. Next month we shall have to black our own shoes, or else wear them unblacked. We propose to take time by the forelock and publish a valuable book entitled "Every Man his own Washerwoman."

THE FUNK AND WAGNALLS COMPANY'S STANDARD DICTIONARY.

The birth of a great dictionary of the English language has become an event of importance to the reading world. The development of the

arts and sciences has been so rapid in the last fifty years, the number of new words has increased in so large a ratio and the influence of each nation upon its neighbours has become so potent, that only a lexicon is sufficient for us to use as a memorandum book of the changes which have occurred and are occurring.

The publication of Webster's International, of the "Imperial" and of the "Century" dictionaries were each a landmark in this regard. When the last named appeared it seemed as if scientific lexicography had attained its highest limit. Yet to-day we are called upon to chronicle the appearance of the Funk and Wagnalls Company's Standard Dictionary, a work which leaves all the rest behind, and which in itself is an epitome of human progress up to date.

This new compilation well illustrates the growth of our language and of our civilization. Dr. Johnson's famous work contained 45,000 words; Noah Webster's 50,000; Stormouth's 50,000; Worcester's 80,000; Webster's Unabridged 100,000; Worcester's Unabridged 105,000; Webster's International 128,000; the Imperial 130,000, and the Century 225,000. The Standard now comes forward and makes its *début* with 300,000 words. No single human mind knows a half of this astounding total. It represents the speech of every trade and profession, of every art and science, of every field of intellectual activity. Three quarters of these words have been created within the past half century, just as the facts and ideas were conceived which they serve to express.

Dr. Johnson wrote his work alone and unaided. Webster and Worcester received slight aid from literary friends. The others were written by groups of scholars. The Standard is the result of the labours of an army of 247 scholars, and scientists picked from every branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The growth of the English people is well exemplified by this comprehensive lexicon. Special words expressing special facts turn up from Canada and America, Australia and New Zealand, India and Ceylon, China and Japan.

If every record and book were destroyed excepting the Standard Dictionary, the scholar of the 50th Century would be enabled to measure the power and splendour of the Anglo-Saxon race in the latter part of the 19th century. Most remarkable of all is the fact that all disputes in the compilation of this book were settled by an advisory committee drawn from American, English, Canadian, Australian and East Indian universities. It seems but yesterday that a half dozen colleges on either side of the Atlantic monopolized the scholarship of our language; to-day there are a hundred in every quarter of the globe from which were drawn the trained intellects and great scientists by whom the work of this dictionary was done.

The Standard is conservative rather than radical in its orthoepy and orthography. Where two spellings or pronunciations are used, both are given. It introduces one great reform, viz, in the spelling of many scientific terms. In this it follows the advice of both the British and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Bromine, quinine, chloride lose their final 'e' and 'sulfur' replaces our old friend 'sulphur.'

The work is in two volumes, and has been produced in the best style of modern book-making. Fine paper, black ink, clean-cut type, well-drawn illustrations, faultless printing and excellent binding combine to make the Standard Dictionary a handsome as well as a most valuable addition alike to students and business men. We beg to congratulate the Funk and Wagnalls Company upon the success of their magnificent undertaking. Their dictionary is a monument of workmanship, fine art and scholarship combined, which stands unrivalled.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 2nd June 1894

Gold-leaf is now quoted at $46.20 per tael.

The Sculry Race Meeting which took place on Saturday afternoon last was a great success; the weather being beautiful. There were only four events, just enough to make the assembled company wish for more.

A well-known loafer who had long been making himself obnoxious to every one he met, but especially to women, near the east gate of the city called Chaioh-moong, has lately been caught and brought before the Provincial Judge, who sentenced him to be chained to a stone pillar for three years.

News has reached this port of an inward bound Ningpo junk being seized by pirates near the entrance of the Tai-chow river. The whole of the cargo was taken out, the captain and crew being left unhurt. The captain of the junk on his arrival here reported the matter to the Viceroy, who immediately communicated with the Provincial Judge of Chekiang, requesting him to send out gun-boats at once to search for the pirates.

Last week a tea dealer from up-country foolishly tried to evade the *likin* tax on some 300 piculs of tea he had brought from the country. He was surprised by the *likin* officers on the Long Bridge, and taken into custody. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to wear the cangue.

Yet another case of suicide from the Long Bridge is reported to us, which occurred on Monday last. The unfortunate man had been entrusted by his master with $10 wherewith to make some purchases, but being tempted on his way to try his luck at a gambling table he lost it all, and fearing the consequences if he returned home, thought it best to put an end to his life.

We hear that a literary graduate found his way into the Examination hall on the occasion of the late examinations for the first degree, with the deliberate intention, it is stated, of assisting certain of the competitors. Being discovered, he was reported to the Literary Chancellor, who had the fellow brought before him, and finding that he had little to say for himself, handed him over to the Prefect. His name was struck off the list of graduates. A cangue was put round his neck with the reason of his disgrace written on it, and he is now exposed in the street adjoining the Examination hall.—*Echo.*

A MISSIONARY ON CHINA.

At the seventh annual dinner of the Methodist Union, given in New York a few weeks ago, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, who has been a missionary to China, made a speech in which he said:

The Chinese Empire is going to fall to pieces. The truth is that there is too much of it. There is a superabundance of everything. China embraces too many countries, and each country has too many provinces, and each province has too many districts, and each district has too many counties, and each county has too many cities, and each city has too many families, and each family has too many children. It is too large. That great empire that has stood for forty centuries must dissolve. They are talking about it all over China. A revolution is coming. It is a belief that England, Russia and France have jealous eyes on China, and when it does fall to pieces I believe the American republic should have a hand in the division.

These statements are not precisely new, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they are true. The tendency of the age is rather toward consolidation than decentralization. Bismarck and Cavour were applauded for consolidating Germany and Italy. There is a general desire among broad-minded men to see the establishment of a Central American union. Why should China be an exception? Why should dissolution be its fate, when the provinces of all other nations are tending to draw closer together?

So wide a gap separates the Chinese mind from the mind of Christendom that our understanding of the Chinese people is superficial and hazy. The missionary devotes himself to the duty of conversion; the merchant lives in a city of his own; so that neither of them ever get to understand the Chinese any more than John in Chinatown gets to understand us, Following the lead of other modern writers, Dr. Leonard says that China is "falling to pieces." Where is the evidence? Chinese institutions are the same as they were when Confucius wrote, and the Government was administered in his days in the same loose, slipshod way which we observe at present. A Government which has lasted for forty centuries, almost without change, can hardly be described as transitory. It will be time enough to conclude that the empire is falling to pieces when some province or provinces actually secede and maintain a separate and hostile government. At present there are no signs of anything of the kind.

China is full of inexplicable contrasts and anomalies which puzzle people like Dr. Leonard. The Viceroys and Taotais appointed at Peking are obeyed in the provinces, however distant they are from the capital. An edict of the Emperor commands devout respect throughout his dominions. But there is so little of the feeling, which we call patriotism, that Chinamen willingly supplied the French fleet with provisions for the attack on the forts on the Min River. The Emperor is viewed with such reverential devotion that the people never dare to mention his name. But a gang of bandits attacked his cortege the other day in the streets of Peking and robbed the imperial suite of their clothes. The Emperor is unable to prevent the banner men at Peking from levying toll on visitors to the imperial city, but when the French marched up to the frontier of Quantung the Chinese fought them year after year at an enormous cost of life and held them at bay, so that no Frenchman ever set foot on Chinese soil, and in the end France had to abandon the enterprise. The English expected by this time to have invaded South-western China from Burmah, as the Russians reckoned on securing a foothold in Mantchuria, but it is noticed that both undertakings have been postponed to a more convenient opportunity.

Empires go to pieces when they consist of incongruous and infusible elements. The empire of Alexander the Great comprised a dozen races whose normal attitude toward each other was one of hostility. When the master hand was withdrawn the dominion resolved itself into its original elements. The same cause accounts for the disintegration of the Roman empire. The several provinces had nothing in common but natural hate. When Rome fell they flew apart in obedience to centrifugal energy. In the empire of China there have never been in modern times but two races, the Mongols and the Tartars, and several centuries of cohabitation have practically blended the two into one. There is but one language with many dialects; the costume is the same; the customs are the same; the books studied are the same, from Yunnan to Ching King. The climate varies from the fierce heats of the tropics to the bitter cold of the Siberian tundras; the men vary in size; the products vary with the meridian; but all over the empire the Chinaman is a Chinaman, and nothing else. His system of government strikes the foreign observer as resembling a tottering scaffold, which will tumble down when the wind blows. But it seems to possess an elasticity which enables it to recover from foreign war, pestilence, famine and mob turbulence. Why should such an empire go to pieces?—*S. F. Call*

TO ASCERTAIN ONE'S AGE.

There was once a wise King who was awfully curious. He was possessed of a desire to know everything, and was continually asking questions. Indeed, his thirst for knowledge carried him so far that he wanted to know the age of every person he met. But, being a King, he was exceedingly polite, and would resort to strategy to gain his ends.

One day there came to the court a grey-haired Professor, who amused the King greatly. He told the monarch a number of things that he never knew before, and the King was delighted. But finally it came to the point, when the ruler wanted to know the age of the Professor, so he thought of a mathematical problem.

"Ahem," said the King. "I have an interesting sum for you; it is a trial in mental arithmetic. Think of the number of the month of your birth."

Now the Professor was 60 years old, and had been born two days before Christmas, so he thought of twelve, December being the twelfth month.

"Yes," said the Professor.

"Multiply it by two," continued the King.

"Yes."

"Add five."

"Yes," answered the Professor, doing so.

"Now, multiply that by fifty."

"Yes."

"Add your age."

"Yes."

"Subtract 365."

"Yes."

"Add 115."

"Yes."

"And now," said the King, "might I ask what the result is?"

"Twelve hundred and sixty," replied the Professor, wonderingly.

"Thank you," was the King's response. "So you were born in December, sixty years ago, eh?"

"Why, how in the world do you know?" cried the Professor.

"Why," retorted the King, "from your answer—1,260. The month of your birth was the twelfth, and the last two figures give your age."

THE FIRST FAMILY.

Eve belonged to one of the first families, the very first, in fact. On Adam's side she was related to the first man. Her worsted work was a success, for it worsted all humankind. She had no fashion plates to study, so that she did not know whether her fig-leaf apron was in the latest style or not. There were no dressmaker's bills for Adam to stew over. They founded a very extensive family, aside from the Presidential Adams tribe of the United States. It is recorded that Adam lived to the advanced age of nine hundred and thirty years, but it is not told at what age Eve passed away. This is said to be accounted for from the well-known antipathy to telling her age which characterizes woman in all times and in every clime. Of Eve it is also said that she has many namesakes, Christmas Eve being the favorite. There is also New Year's Eve, as well as All Hallow Eve.

BYRON'S IDEA.

Byron, writing of the healthfulness of employment, says:—

Adam exchanged his paradise for ploughing;
Eve made up millinery with fig leaves,
The earliest knowledge from the tree so knowing,
As far as I know, that the church receives;
And since that time it need not cost much showing

That many of the ills o'er which man grieves,
And still more woman, spring from not employing
Some hours to make the remnant worth enjoying.

The apple which Eve ate has left an unpleasant taste in the mouths of all human kind, and all have had to pay for the taste thereof.

After our first parents were driven from Paradise the earth brought forth nothing but thorns. But as the wind blew from Paradise it is said to have brought seeds that sowed themselves in the desert, till ere long the desert bloomed like the rose. The question has been asked:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

Adam, to be sure; and Eve was the lady. So is every Adam since, and so is every Eve, who, delving, remembers that he, too, is but a worm; who, spinning, thinks sometimes of her own frail thread of life!

NO WEDDING FUSS.

Adam set the fashion of weddings. There was no fuss nor flummery; no ring, no veil, no white silk, no wedding cards, no bridal presents. He fell asleep a bachelor and woke up a married man. He had but a short courtship, and popped the question at his first meeting with Eve. He and Eve were over young to marry; not over two or three days old, according to the record. They were married in a garden without a feast, without anything except love and paradise. The birds of heaven sang the wedding march, and Eve gave her own—and Adam afterwards!

AFFLICTED GENIUS.

Nero had bulging eyes and was very near-sighted.

De Foe had more than one dose of Newgate and the pillory.

Cowper was all his days overshadowed by the gloom of insanity.

Spenser, the poet, suffered the extremes of poverty and neglect.

Julius Cæsar had weak digestion and was subject to epileptic fits.

Peter the Great was half crazy most of his life through drink and rage.

Milton was blind in his old age and often lacked the comforts of life.

Le Sage was poor all his life. In old age he was dependent on his son.

Mohammed was an epileptic and his visions were those of a diseased mind.

Gibbon had the gout. He became so stout that he could not dress himself.

Bacon was avaricious, and his greed for money finally led to his disgrace.

Selden was once committed to prison for his attacks on the "divine rights" of kings.

Charlemagne had an ulcer in his leg that gave him much annoyance for many years.

Johnson was near-sighted and his face much disfigured by scars resulting from scrofula.

Byron was club-footed and the fact was a source of constant misery to him all his life.

Dante passed most of his life as an exile from the only city in which he cared to live.

HUMANITY'S ILLS.

Only 926 persons in 1,000,000 die of old age.

Europe has 383,260 blind, 230,200 deaf mutes.

Twelve Englishmen in every 10,000 die of gout.

India has 131,600 lepers; the Sandwich Islands 1,800.

There are 420,000 people in France affected with goitre.

Bright's disease is most prevalent in Shanghai.

Twice as many women as men are afflicted with neuralgia.

In 100 cases of paralysis, eighty-six are male, fourteen female.

Epilepsy is most frequent in England; fifty-one deaths to 10,000.

Consumption is most common in Belgium, Scotland and Canada.

One of every ten cases of sickness in England is due to rheumatism.

Liability to death from heart disease is greatest between thirty and forty.

Sciatica most frequently occurs between the ages of twenty and thirty.

Iceland has fewer cases of phthisis than any other country on the globe.

Scarlatina is most fatal in London, where 480 deaths in 10,000 occur from it.

Deaths from alcoholism are most numerous in Russia, Denmark and Norway.

Over 50 per cent. of the cases of croup in Sweden and Norway are fatal.

During the Franco-German War the French lost 23,499 men from small-pox.

Bankers, speculators and capitalists are most frequently the victims of diabetes.

Over 3,000,000 cases of influenza occurred in Europe during the epidemic of 1889.

Scrofula is most destructive in St. Petersburg, and least to be feared in Turin, Italy.

In 1874 a law was passed in Germany making vaccination compulsory on all persons.

In German orphan and foundling asylums 50 per cent. of the children die of scrofula.

In the United States in every 10,000 deaths there are 300 annually from typhoid fever.

The English troops abroad suffer mostly from bronchitis in Canada and least in St. Helena.

Rheumatism is most severe in Denmark, where 70 deaths in 10,000 are from this disease.

In most countries diphtheria has nearly doubled the number of its victims in twenty years.

Bronchitis is most fatal in England, there being 1,150 deaths in each 10,000 from this disease.

In the small-pox epidemic at Leipsic in 1871 the death rate from this cause rose to 12,700 per 1,000,000.

In 1871 yellow fever carried off 26,000 persons at Buenos Ayres, or over 10 per cent. of the population.

Nearly one-fifth of the human race die from consumption or some other form of pulmonary disease.

Apoplexy is most common in France, there being 300 deaths in every 10,000 annually from this cause.

Of people aged thirty, 2 per cent. are always sick; of those aged seventy-five, 10 per cent. are always in bed.

The statistics of all countries show that unmarried men are far more liable to insanity than are Benedicts.

Hydrophobia is most frequent in Sweden, where 282 deaths in 1,000,000 annually occur from this cause.

Heart disease—that is, the fatal variety—is most uncommon in England, and is almost unknown in Mexico.

Dysentery is most fatal on the Guinea coast of Africa, where nearly one-half the deaths are from this cause.

Cancer is most common in Russia, Norway and Switzerland. In Geneva, of every 10,000 deaths, 530 are due to cancer.

The Massachusetts Board of Health declares that each inhabitant of that State loses thirteen days every year through sickness.

The worst epidemic of typhus fever ever known was in Iceland in 1817 and 1818, when there were 800,000 cases and 45,000 deaths.

Pneumonia is most fatal at Valparaiso, where 1,900 of every 10,000 deaths are caused by it. It is least to be dreaded at Bombay, where the ratio is twenty-six to 10,000.

Dr. Herbert Snow, of the London Cancer Hospital, says that mental worry is the chief cause of cancer. The number of cases has more than doubled in England in twenty years.

Since 1832 148,000 persons have died in Great Britain from cholera, 457,000 in France, 351,000 in Germany, 507,000 in Spain and Portugal, 1,118,000 in Austria and 1,775,000 in Russia.—*Globe-Democrat.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of *Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility*, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILES, M.D. &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th June. 8c4 [678

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [682

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894 [681

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1894. [4

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 29, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 25th June, at NOON, for the purpose of Presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1894, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 25th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. 679]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS Orders for the week ending 16th June, 1894. No. 90.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Head Quarters at such a time as the President may arrange to determine which of the members who failed to become efficient by the date of inspection, did so by avoidable causes, and are therefore liable under paragraph 18 of the Regulations for the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to make good the loss caused to the Funds of the Corps by such failure.

President:
CAPTAIN J. McCALLUM.
Members:
LIEUT. H. E. DENSON.
" C. M. ADAMSON.

No. 91.—Members who have Great Coats, Carbines, Belts or other accoutrements in possession are requested to return them to Head Quarters with the least possible delay, in order to admit of the half-yearly stock-taking being carried out.

By Order,
(Signed), F. F. LAMBARDE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjt. H.K. Volunteer Corps.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [677

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. A. J. DAVID from Hongkong, Mr. KELLY RAEBURN is authorised to sign the Firm's name per procuration.

S. J. DAVID & Co.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [674

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 2165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [680

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Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

(I)

THE HONGKONG DAIRY
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.
ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1894 [622

SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION

JAVA POWDER



Notice to Consumers

The PREPARATIONS of

L. LEGRAND ORIZA-PERFUMERY

11, Place de la Madeleine, PARIS

Formerly 207, Rue Saint-Honoré

Such as: ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME ORIZA
ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE:
1° Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2° Their qualities are unalterable and their perfumes sweet.

As, in order to profit by their great reputation, the Oriza preparations have been counterfeited

we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The GENUINE PREPARATIONS are sold by all respectable Perfumers and Druggists.

Illustrated Catalogue sent from Paris post-free.

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1894. [676

Intimations.



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OBTAINED 54 HIGHEST PRIZES
at the
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Just landed an invoice of Assorted SEWING and LEATHER-NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and Finest MACHINE OIL.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
2, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1894. 54

NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE after this date for any DEBTS incurred by Mrs. ALFORD.

(Signed),
CHAS. ALFORD.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1894 [656

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [728

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

Hotels.

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin ...$15.00

Breakfast ...$0.50
Tiffin ...$0.75
Dinner ...$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894. [539

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, per month ...from $70 to	85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month ...from $120 to	140.00

For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [85

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—96 per cent., prem., sales and buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$24 sales and buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares, £3. 10s. buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$130 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$66 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 170 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$139 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$73, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$12½ per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$180 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$79 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $11 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$25½ per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$65, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—$2050, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$50, sellers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$162 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, buyers.

MINING

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$6½ per share, sales and sellers.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.90 per share, sales and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4.70 per share, sellers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1.90 per share, sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$80 per share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$5.75, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—88 per cent premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$36 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$12 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures $501.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$53, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$22 per share, sales and buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$10, sales.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$3 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$40 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$5½ per share sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—$7, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4.75, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$65, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.	2/0⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
Credits at 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.61
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.68
ON INDIA:—	
T. T.	189½
On Demand	190
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, T. T.	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅛
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$9.50
Silver (per oz.)	28½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andizzone.	Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Rev S. A. Baylee.	Baron and Baroness Ladatte.
Mr. A. C. Beurmann.	Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. P. C. Birch.	Mr. J. McBain.
Mr. E. K. Bull	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. N. Chichester.	Mr. S. Rustomjee.
Dr. V. Danenberg.	Mr. Sayé.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. A. Dietrich.	Mr. C. H. Starkey.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. and Mrs. Quong Tart and 3 children.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Captain G. Tayler.
Mr. M. F. A. Fraser.	
Mr. D. Galvão.	
Mrs. Hanscy.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. Bruce.	Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman.	Mr. W. Parfitt.
Miss Coe.	Mrs. Perkes.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.	Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr Delbanco.	Mr. Shadgett.
Mr. J. Dowling.	Mr. F. H. Sieghek.
Mr. J. F. East.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. Fullerton.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Mr. Jones.	Lieut. Welman.
Mr. MacLean.	Capt. & Mrs. Welman.
Mr. Medhurst.	Mr. J. G. Wright.
Mr. Moore.	
Mr. Dipple.	

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 6th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 13th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 5th instant at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on the 10th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 29th ultimo.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *via* Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Airlie*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 14th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Shire" line steamer *Cardiganshire* left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Pyrrhus* left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th.

The steamer *Tartar* left Singapore on the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 12th.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Melpomene* left Singapore on the morning of the 6th instant, and may be expected here on the 12th.

The steamer *Strathavon* left Singapore on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the morning of the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on the 17th instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th June 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force	Weather	Rain in last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	29.91	66	...	N	2	C	...
Jul	29.72	...	...	N	2	C	...
Nagasaki	29.77	81	58	ENE	3	C	...
Shanghai	29.74	79	70	SE	4	C	...
Foochow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.77	78	91	NE	1	R	...
Anping		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.75	76	...	SW	1	R	...
Canton	29.66	81	88	ESE	1	R	...
Hongkong	29.69	80	85	SW	2	R	...
Victoria Peak		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	29.68	...	...	SSW	4	...	...
Macao	29.68	82	87	SW	1	C	...
Holhow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.57	90	...	SSW	3	C	...
Bolinao	29.80	90	66	W	1	C	...
Manila	29.82	86	62	SW	1	C	...
Cape St. James	29.93	...	...	SW	1	Oq	...

9th June 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force	Weather	Rain in last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	29.87	58	74	...	0	...	...
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.59	77	82	SE	1	C	...
Foochow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy		...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Canton		...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.75	83	77	SW	5	Oq	0.37
Victoria Peak		...	...	SW	5	...	...
Gap Rock	29.76	...	...	SSW	5	C	...
Macao	29.75	82	89	SW	1	C	...
Holhow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.65	79	100	WNW	1	C	...
Bolinao	29.89	88	62	SE	2	b	0.08
Manila	29.92	87	72	N	1	b	...
Cape St. James	30.06	...	...	SW	2	C	...

9th, 11.5 a.m. Pressure is low over Central China. Strong south-west monsoon along south coast. Sea moderate. Weather showery and squally.

t—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. u—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. v—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. w—Direction of the wind to two points. x.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. y—State of the weather, f Blue sky, g Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility. w Dew wool. y—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 9th June 1894

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

EMILY REED, American ship, 1,489 Simmons, 8th June,—New York 22nd November, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

BYGDO, Norwegian steamer, 771, C. Brekke, 8th June—Canton 8th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Panton, R.N.R., 8th June,—Tacoma 15th May, Victoria 16th, Yokohama 1st June, Kobe 3rd, and Moji 4th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

CHEANGCHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb, 8th June,—Singapore 30th May, and Holhow 7th June, General.—Bun Hin Chan.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, J. Petersen, 8th June,—Pakhoi 5th June, and Holhow 7th, General.—Wieler & Co.

HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 9th June,—Tamsui 6th June, and Amoy 7th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 8th June—Bangkok 31st May, and Kobe-chang 2nd June, General.—Bradley & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 682, N. C. Revsbeck, 9th June,—Pakhoi 6th June, and Holhow 8th, General.—A. R. Marty & Co.

KITSA, British ship, 2,149, Smith, 9th June,—New York 8th December, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nanchang, British steamer, for Foochow.
Canton, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Alwine, German steamer, for Holhow, &c.
Irene German steamer, for Yokohama.
Activ Danish steamer, for Holhow.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Cheangchew British steamer, for Amoy.
Gluckiburg, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

June 8, *Ethiope* British str., for Kuchinotzu.
June 9, *Mathilde*, German str., for Touron, &c
June 9, *Irene*, German steamer, for Yokohama.
June 9, *Nanchang*, British str., for Foochow.
June 9, *Bombay* British str., for Shanghai.
June 9 *Activ*, Danish steamer, for Holhow.
June 9, *Ancona*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
June 9, *Canton*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED

Per *Cheangchew*, from Singapore, &c.—713 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c.—25 Chinese.

Per *Victoria*, from Tacoma, &c.—Captain Hunt, Mr. T. Skinner, and 35 Chinese.

Per *Nanshan*, from Bangkok, &c.—13 Chinese.

DEPARTED

Per *Ancona*, from Hongkong for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. David, 3 children and maid, and Mr. Figge. For Yokohama.—Dr. A. P de Carvalho, Mr. Granville Sharp, and Lieut. R. Masefield. From London for Yokohama.—Miss H. Robinson and Miss Weir. From Bombay.—Captain W. E. Rowe.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Cheangchew* reports that she left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and Holhow on the 7th instant, and experienced light variable winds and fine weather till the 5th instant; thence to port had squally weather and rain.

The British steamship *Nanshan* reports that she left Bangkok on the 31st ultimo, and Kohsi-chang on the 2nd instant, and had moderate winds and fine weather to Polo Obi; thence to Cape Padaran had squally weather. From Cape Padaran to port had light south-west winds and squally weather with rain.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 6th instant, and experienced fresh north-east breeze and squally weather with heavy rain to Ockseu; thence to Amoy had light northerly breeze and fine weather. Left Amoy on the 7th, and experienced light southerly breeze and fine weather to the Lammocks; thence to port had fresh monsoon and squally weather with heavy rain. In Amoy the steamships *Pekin*, *Bjoirge*, and *Fidello*.

The British steamship *Victoria* reports that she left Tacoma on the 15th ultimo at 5 a.m., and Victoria, B.C., at 5 a.m. on the 16th, and had moderate winds and head sea to the meridian, which was crossed in 50° north lat. on the 23rd ultimo; thence to Yokohama had strong south-west winds and seas. Arrived at Yokohama at 5 a.m. on the 1st instant, and sailed at 4.15 p.m. the same day for Kobe. Left Kobe at 4.30 a.m. on the 3rd, and Moji at 5.30 p.m. on the 4th, and experienced light north-east winds and fine weather to the Lammocks; thence to port had fresh south-west winds and heavy rain.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Swatow.—Per *Devawongse* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Canton.—Per *Powan* to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Hailoong* on Monday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Cheangchew* on Monday, the 11th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Irene* on Monday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AGNES, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,480, Reinders, 4th June,—Samarang 27th May, Sugar—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer, 1,653, W. F. Robertson, 4th June,—Saigon 31st May, Rice.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

CHELYDRA, British steamer, 1,574, R. Cass, 5th June,—Calcutta 19th May, and Singapore 30th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,057, R. Unsworth, 2nd June,—Bangkok 25th May, and Kohsi-chang 28th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 5th June,—Vancouver 14th May, Yokohama 29th, and Shanghai 2nd June, General.—C. P. R. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

GAGES, British steamer, 2,110, G. W. Atkinson, 5th June,—Shanghai 2nd June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 918, P. Thomsen, 7th June,—Moji 31st May, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galetti, 9th May,—Haiphong 7th May, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

HANOI, French steamer, 732, T. V. Chodzko, 8th June,—Haiphong 4th June, and Holhow 7th, General.—A. R. Marty.

HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,417, H. Witt, 1st June,—Samarang 22nd May, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.

HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 1,103, J. Bruhn, 30th May,—Saigon 25th May, Rice.—Wieler & Co.

HONGAY, British steamer, 1,563, James Young, 5th June,—Samarang 27th May, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KIEL, German steamer, 831, M. W. Krüttfeldt, 7th June,—Bangkok 31st May, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

MORAY British steamer, 1,411, W. S. Thomson, 5th June,—Moji 31st May, Coal.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55, Anchels, 1st June,—Sandakan 26th May.

OAKLEY, British steamer, 1746, W. Mahond, 5th June,—Kawatsu 30th May, Coals.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Wm. Smith, R.N.R., 1st June,—San Francisco 8th May, and Yokohama 27th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, H. Bathurst, 7th June,—Taiwanfoo 2nd June, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,548, G. J. Edwards, 5th June,—Saigon 1st June, Rice.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. ROPES, American ship, 2,342, D. H. Rivers, 18th May,—New York 19th Jan., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

EDWARD MAY, American bark, 890, C. C. McClure, 28th April,—New York 3rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

LE SCHEPP, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17 h May,—New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

MAIDEN CITY, British barque, 1,197, S. Montgomery, 30th May,—Cardiff 5th December, Coal.—British Government.

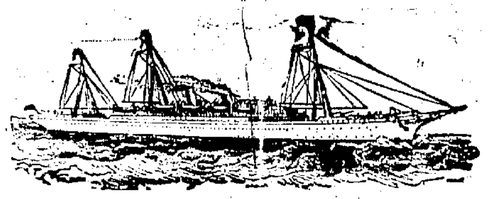
SERRANO, American barque, 597, R. G. Waterhouse, 1st June,—Singapore 15th May, Timber.—Master.

SHARPSHOOTER, British bark, 479, T. T. Watts, 21st May,—Fremantle, W.A., 9th March, Sandalwood.—Order.

TACOMA, American ship, 1,673, Gaffry, 5th June,—New York 3rd February, Cases Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 13th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1894. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Macao, Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Wednesday, 13th June, at Daylight.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 P.M.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* MACAO, AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th June 1894. [2

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January 1894 [900

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Wednesday, 20th June, at 1 P.M.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Wednesday, 11th July, at 1 P.M.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Tuesday, 4th July, at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1894.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1893. [5

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	Tuesday	June 19th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	July 17th.
Sikh	Tuesday	August 7th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 28th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	Sept. 25th.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"

Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1894. [4

To be Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 5, 7 & 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd April 1894 [22

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"HIGHCLERE," at Magazine Gap.
No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Staunton Street.
FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

OFFICES:—
FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ld.
PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s

GODOWNS:—
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